

## NO MORE LIQUOR MAY BE BROUGHT IN BY TRAVELERS

### Justice Department Hands Down Opinion of Far- Reaching Importance.

### STRIKES DEATHBLOW AT ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

### All Doubt as to "Bone-Dry" Law Set at Rest by New Ruling.

### PETERS WELCOMES DECISION

### Prohibition Commissioner Says Fed- eral Aid Will Greatly Help State Enforcement.

Striking a deathblow to the liquor traffic by making it virtually impossible to transport liquor into "dry" territory under any conditions, the United States Department of Justice, in an opinion upon the provisions of the "bone-dry" rider to the post-office appropriation bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor into a "dry" State, held yesterday that an individual cannot transport liquor into such a "Commonwealth, either in his personal baggage or on his person, for any purpose.

All doubt as to what construction would be placed by Federal authorities upon this question, since it was the only one in which there was any cloud as to the object of the law, was set at rest with the department's ruling. Prohibition supporters last night believed that this decision was one of the most important steps taken in prohibition matters in months.

This ruling, notification of which was received in Richmond late yesterday afternoon by Rev. J. Sidney Peters, Commissioner of Prohibition, affects not only Virginia, but also twenty-two other States of the country, which became "drier" on July 1 under the terms of the "bone-dry" rider. These States prior to that time had been listed in the prohibition column, but in many instances their laws were lenient to a more or less degree, and only became "dry" in a true sense with the operation of the Federal act.

### ONE LOOPHOLE OPEN TO VIRGINIA'S THIRSTY

Liquor can now be transported from a nonprohibition State into Virginia, or any of the other twenty-two States affected, only by common carriers, and then only in a limited quantity. "The Federal measure provides that liquor, wine or other intoxicants can only be shipped into a "dry" State for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental or scientific purposes. While Commissioner Peters contended informally from the passage of the act that it affected individuals, the general belief was expressed that it was merely intended to regulate transportation companies.

There remains only one condition upon which individuals can have whisky shipped to them in Virginia from any of the near-by "wet" States. That condition is that the shipment is intended specifically for medicinal purposes. There is, however, some question as to what evidence will be necessary to prove that the liquor is for such purposes, and as yet no statement has been forthcoming from either the State or Federal authorities as to what regulations they will promulgate to govern this phase of the traffic.

Promptly on July 1 agents of express companies doing business in Virginia were supplied with blank forms for the taking of oaths to cover this section of the Federal law. Every consignee of liquor since that time has been required to swear that the shipment is intended for one of the four special uses before it is delivered to him. No further action, however, has been taken to enforce this provision of the law, and it was pointed out that it would be a simple matter for certain persons to make a false affidavit.

### ANOTHER BARRICADE TO STOP LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Upon the receipt of advice from Washington, telling of the ruling of the Department of Justice, Commissioner Peters issued the following statement:

"The decision of the department to prosecute those who transport liquor in their personal baggage will prove another barricade against the illegal traffic in whisky, and gives us added co-operation in our work. In many communities, where low whites and blacks are operating illicitly, we will be more able to cope with the situation, and shall have the help and assistance of the Federal authorities."

"In some sections there have been wholesale violations of the law in the personal use and unlawful sale of whisky. In addition to the 'bootleggers' and blockaders, there are a large number of residents of Fairfax, Alexandria and Loudoun Counties and the city of Alexandria, who, because of their close proximity to Maryland, are frequently bringing into the State large quantities of liquor for their personal use, and bringing it in more frequently than every thirty days, as provided by the Mapp bill.

"With the department's decision making this traffic unlawful, together with the provisions of the State prohibition law, it is expected that these people will hesitate in the future before they continue such traffic."

Mr. Peters declared that in certain sections of the State "bootlegging" had been far more serious than in other communities, but that with the department's ruling of yesterday, this traffic, he believed, would be virtually suspended. He pointed out the fact

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

Going North in Your Automobile?  
Avoid the bad Washington highway. Drive your car to West Point and take the new, beautiful, and safe route. A delightful trip. Information, phone Madison 212—Adv.

### Bell Ordered to Move Men to Columbus, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 13.—General Bell, district commander here, to-night received orders from Washington to provide rations for the men deported from Bisbee. General Bell to-night issued orders to Colonel Sickel, at Columbus, to bring the deported men from Hermanas to Columbus and provide them with rations until further notice. The men will not be prisoners, General Bell said.

### 1,300 I. W. W. STRIKERS INTERNEED AT HERMANAS

### Grim-Faced Men With Rifles and Shotguns on Guard to See That None Escape.

### LIKE GREAT BAND OF GYPSIES

### Men, Greedily Devouring Food Fur- nished Them by State, Applaud Wild Harangues Against Govern- ment, War and Wealthy Classes.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 13.—The 1,300 I. W. W. strikers, deported from Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday, are to-night interned here in a stockade.

Around their prison are grim-faced men with rifles and shotguns who have promised that not one of the prisoners shall escape to foment trouble in this section. Like a great band of gypsies, the I. W. W. men inside their stockade to-night are sitting about camp fires greedily devouring the food that has been given them and listening to wild harangues against the government, the war and the wealthy classes.

Dusty, unkempt, blear-eyed, they are in the freight's glare. The alkali dust from miles of travel in box cars and cattle cars clings to their bodies and lends a ghastly appearance to faces pinched by hunger and inflamed by the words of their leaders.

"We don't care about the government, we don't care about the European war, we want an increase in wages; we want to be able to live as men, not as beasts; we want our rights," shouted one bewhiskered orator from a soap-box rostrum, and a rumble of hoarse voices applauded his declaration.

Governor Lindsay this afternoon sent a telegram to President Wilson asking that the Federal authorities take charge of the situation at Hermanas and provide protection for the people of that section and food for the men interned. "They are human beings," the Governor's message said, "and many of them have had nothing to eat since yesterday."

### TO HAVE MEN FED AT EXPENSE OF STATE

The Governor has arranged to have the men fed at the expense of the State for the time being, but asks Federal aid. Troops are also asked to preserve order, as the militia has been taken into the Federal service, and not enough military is under the State authority to cope with the situation.

Threats by the interned I. W. W. and from roaming bands of the organization who are traveling the country to small towns have caused the authorities anxiety. A group of I. W. W. wanderers said to be approaching El Paso was the signal for a quick banding together of citizens for defense purposes, and, armed with firearms, they are guarding the western entrance to the city.

About the Hermanas stockade is a squad of fifty deputies under the lead of Sheriff W. C. Simpson, of Luna County, who were rushed to town to help preserve order. A troop of cavalry is expected to arrive tomorrow, and is expected to train traversing the country, in spite of the threats of roving bands of I. W. W.'s to delay traffic and hold up passenger trains.

When the long line of cattle cars and box cars first arrived at Hermanas, a number of the cramped and dusty men made their way to the telegraph office and wired appeals to William Haywood, secretary of the organization, for aid. They were, however, unceremoniously rounded up and placed in the stockade.

### CLEARY ADVISES MEN TO MAKE BEST OF SITUATION

W. B. Cleary, an attorney of Bisbee, who was deported with the I. W. W., made a speech to his fellows on their arrival at Hermanas.

"Make the best of the situation, boys," he said, "Better times are coming soon. We now are fighting for our rights, and soon the world will realize the brotherhood of man."

Guards on the train which brought the men here express the opinion that by dropping from the cars at night, they would be lost in the alkali deserts stretching about here in all directions. "When we brought the train to Hermanas," one of the guards said, "our prisoners contented themselves with cursing us and yelling threats after us."

Preparations were made at Hermanas to sound a rick call when the cattle-car special of the I. W. W. rolled into town. A number of citizens were sworn in as deputy sheriffs, but there was no disorder.

Making the best they could of conditions here, the impounded I. W. W. have settled down to a routine existence. They have appointed their own police officials to look after their men and elected W. B. Cleary as Mayor.

### WHOLESALE ARRESTS SOON MAY BE EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Wholesale arrests of I. W. W. leaders may be expected in the immediate future, it was announced to-day. The espionage bill has planned a powerful weapon in the hands of the Department of Justice.

Congress has been besieged by a flood of letters demanding action against the I. W. W. This pressure has been trans-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## EACH STATE GIVEN QUOTA FOR DRAFT

### Formal Order by President to Select 687,000 Men for Serv- ice Promulgated.

### GREAT LOTTERY NEXT WEEK

### Virginia Will Be Called On to Furnish 13,795 as This State's Share.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 13.—A formal order by President Wilson drafting 687,000 men into the military service under the selective conscription law was promulgated by the War Department to-day, together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each State and Territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the Governors of State quotas among the local exemption districts, and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week, and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength, and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army. The total of these three forces will be 1,232,955 men. Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

In computing the number of men to be required from the various States, the government put to the credit of each State every man it now has in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

### GRAND TOTAL APPOINTMENT ACCORDING TO POPULATION

Placing on the debit side of the ledger the national army of 500,000, the entire National Guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed April 1 last to bring the regulars up to war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population. This gave a gross quota for each State, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of national guardsmen available for Federal service and the number of men given by the State to the regular army since April 1. The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions of 105,366,055 inhabitants. This is a paper estimate, computed from registration returns, which comes within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4,553 exemption districts. Each will furnish, under this apportionment, the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion rather than the number the actual population of the district would indicate. The total of these gross quotas is 1,152,955 men.

### CREDIT GIVEN TO STATES FOR VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS

Credit is given to the various States for a total of 465,985 voluntary enlistments in the National Guard and regulars, making the total net quota for all States 687,000 men.

Following are the net and gross quotas for the Southern States:

State.	Net.	Gross.
Florida	6,325	10,129
Georgia	15,337	27,209
Kentucky	14,336	22,152
Louisiana	13,552	15,481
Mississippi	10,601	16,429
North Carolina	15,974	24,458
South Carolina	10,681	15,147
Tennessee	14,528	22,158
Texas	30,545	48,116
Virginia	13,795	21,354

Comparison between the gross and net quotas shows what any State has done in furnishing troops by the voluntary system. Oregon's gross quota is 7,737 men, but the State has 1,653 national guardsmen and has given 1,374 war recruits to the regular army. In all, Oregon had credit for 6,657 volunteers to apply against her gross quota, which reduced her net quota to 717 men.

Arizona, on the other hand, with a gross quota of 4,478 men, has only 727 in the National Guard, and has recruited only 171 men since April 1 for the regulars. This makes the State's net quota, after adjustment, 3,472.

New York, with a maximum population and a gross quota of 122,424 men, found a total of 52,971 war volunteers during the three months, including her existing force of 23,495 guardsmen. Her net quota, therefore, is reduced to 69,241.

### QUOTA OF OTHER STATES AS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

The quota of other States follows: Arizona, 3,472; California, 33,060; Colorado, 4,743; Connecticut, 10,971; Delaware, 1,202; District of Columbia, 229; Idaho, 2,257; Illinois, 51,653; Indiana, 17,513; Iowa, 12,749; Kansas, 6,439; Maine, 1,821; Maryland, 7,096; Massachusetts, 20,586; Michigan, 30,291; Minnesota, 17,854; Missouri, 18,660; Montana, 7,572; Nebraska, 8,185; Nevada, 1,051; New Hampshire, 1,204; New Jersey, 20,655; New Mexico, 2,292; New York, 69,241; North Dakota, 5,506; Ohio, 38,773; Oregon, 717; Pennsylvania, 60,859; Rhode Island, 1,801; South Dakota, 2,717; Utah, 2,370; Vermont, 1,049; Washington, 7,296; West Virginia, 9,101; Wisconsin, 12,876; Wyoming, 810; Alaska, 696; Hawaii, none; Porto Rico, 12,833.

Contrary to expectations, the government has allowed credit for the total enlisted in the National Guard, including all those men who were in the service prior to April 1, and who have

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 50-MILE FRONT

### Gaining Momentum as It Moves, Great Drive in Galicia Con- tinues Successfully.

### HEADED TOWARD LEMBERG

### Austro-German Retirement From Zlota Lipa Line Believed to Be Matter of Time.

(By Associated Press.)  
Gaining momentum as it moves westward, the great Russian drive along the Dniester, in Galicia, continues successfully. The fighting is progressing on a fifty-mile front from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians, and all along the line the Russians are advancing.

Northwest of Halicz, on Thursday, the Russians enlarged their gains north of the Dniester, captured important heights between the river and Bukaczowice, and occupied two villages. This advance is in the direction of Lemberg.

In the center, and on the southern end of the line, the Russians have been victorious in heavy battles for the possession of the crossings of the River Lomnica. They have made progress on the road to Dolina and have captured the crossings of the Lomnica at Pershing, about fifteen miles south of Kalusz, and four miles west of Bohorodzyan.

The fate of the Zlota Lipa line, defending Lemberg on the east, still is in the balance.

Having forced the River Lomnica, at Kalusz, in the face of desperate resistance from German reserves thrown in to ward off defeat, the Russians now are on the path to Dolina, twenty miles southwestward, and to Stryl, twenty-five miles north of Dolina, on the Kalusz-Lemberg railway line. The capture of these towns probably would make certain an Austro-German retirement from the Zlota Lipa line, which has been held intact in the face of Russian efforts for more than a year.

### TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS AND NUMBER OF GUNS

In the capture of Kalusz, General Korniloff's soldiers took nearly 1,000 prisoners, mostly Germans. In addition, five heavy guns and ten machine guns fell into their hands.

The Russian advance west of Stanislaw, besides endangering the Austro-German line immediately north in Galicia, also is a threat against the line in Roumania. The Russian and Roumanian artillery has been hammering the Teuton positions there in the last few days, and already advanced parties have been thrown forward to test the enemy's strength. No attack in force has been reported.

Raiders and reconnoitering engagements have occupied the British and Germans on the northern end of the front in France. South of St. Quentin, along the Aisne front, and on both sides of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, the artillery only have been busy.

In aerial fighting, French airmen have brought down ten German airplanes, driving eight enemy machines down behind their own lines in damaged condition.

### MILITARY OPERATIONS CONFINED TO RAIDS

LONDON, July 13.—Military operations in Northern France and Belgium last night were confined to raids. The British official statement issued to-day says:

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Hulluch and southeast of Ypres. We captured a few prisoners. Hostile raiding parties were successfully repulsed southeast of Gavrelle, in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and east of Neuport."

### KORNILOFF'S EYES NOW TURNED ON STYRIA

(By Associated Press.)  
PETERSBURG, July 13.—Now that Halicz is in Russian possession the eyes of General Korniloff's cavalry Cossacks are turned toward the railway center of Styria, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, a junction of the line from Lemberg to Lawoczne, and of a branch line to Chodorow. Military writers describing the defensive say its chief strength is on the east and northeast, but weaker on the south. There is widespread expectation of an important counterattack on the northern front.

### ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON BANKS OF MEUSE

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, July 13.—During the night the artillery fighting was particularly active in the region of St. Quentin du Pantheon and on the two banks of the Meuse," says the official War Office statement to-day. The communication adds:

"Enemy attacks east of the Martyres silent, near the Vialatte wood, at hill 301 and in the Carrières wood failed under our fire."

### RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON FRONT FIFTY MILES

PETERSBURG (British Admiralty per Wireless Press), July 13.—On a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians, the Russians have advanced westward across the Dniester and north across the Dniester, capturing several villages and important enemy positions. North of the Dniester, in the region of Halicz, the Russians captured important heights and drove the enemy back to northeast of Ehlus, occupying two villages.

Southwest of Kalusz, the Russians captured Pershing, west of Bohorodzyan.

Calla Extra Session.  
(By Associated Press.)  
HAYANA, July 13.—President Menocal has suspended the constitutional guarantees and called an extra session of Congress.

Special Commissioner Fixes Damages Due British Owners at \$470,000.  
(By Associated Press.)  
NORFOLK, VA., July 13.—Special Commissioner Thomas H. Wilcox to-day filed with Judge Waddell, of the Federal Court here, his report in the Appam case, fixing \$447,000 as the amount of damages due the owners of the British liner by reason of her capture by a German raider and her detention by the German prize crew in a neutral port.

In addition, \$7,039.17 received from the sale of part of the Appam's cargo is recommended to be paid over to H. G. Harrison, master of the captured liner, and the commissioner further recommends that the respondents pay the cost of the inquiry of the commissioner and any other costs the court may determine as just.

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# PLANS TO BUILD 400 STEEL SHIPS

### Additional \$3,000,000,000 for War Soon Is to Be Asked of Congress

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 13.—War appropriations of about \$3,000,000,000 in addition to the enormous sums already appropriated or sought, will be asked of Congress in estimates which administration officials have given notice will be submitted next week.

All the appropriations contemplated for war purposes in the near future will be grouped in a general deficiency bill, a draft of which already is under preparation by the House Appropriations Committee. Next week, officials will appear before the committee to explain their estimates.

The exact total is uncertain, as some big items are yet to be submitted, but there is no question in the minds of congressional leaders that they will foot up close to the \$3,000,000,000 mark. That would bring the total appropriations exclusively on account of the war at this session of Congress, including loans to the allies, up to about \$10,000,000,000.

The new measure will cover some estimates already submitted, including \$100,000,000 for emergency naval construction, and \$45,000,000 for naval aircraft, aviation stations and aerial experiments. The pending \$640,000,000 general aviation measure will be handled as a separate bill.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP VANGUARD IS BLOWN UP

### Internal Explosion, While Vessel Is at Anchor, Causes Dis- aster.

### THREE ON BOARD SURVIVE

### Total Loss Probably in Neighborhood of 800 Men—Inquiry Is Ordered. Launched in 1909, and Displaced 10,250 Tons.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement issued to-night by the British Admiralty.

An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived, and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion. The statement says:

"H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9, as the result of an internal explosion.

"The ship sank immediately, and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, twenty-four officers, and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven.

"A full inquiry has been ordered."

The British battleship Vanguard displaced 10,250 tons, and her complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of Dreadnoughts, and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 535 feet long, with a beam of eighty-four feet and a draft of twenty-seven feet. Her armament consisted of ten twelve-inch guns, eighteen four-inch and four three-pounders, in addition to three torpedo tubes.

### OBSERVE FRENCH HOLIDAY

Pershing, in Proclamation, Calls on American Troops to Join in Celebration.

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, July 13.—Observance by the American troops in France of the French national holiday is provided in a proclamation issued to-day by Major-General Pershing. It follows:

"July 14 is hereby declared a holiday for all troops in this command. The people throughout France will celebrate on that day the declaration of the sacred principles of liberty, equality and fraternity in defense whereof we are now in France to fight by the side of the French soldiers. This is a glorious privilege that the American army has in uniting with the gallant soldiers and loyal people of France in acclaiming with them on their national holiday our own devotion to the same high ideals."

### FILE APPAM CASE REPORT

Special Commissioner Fixes Damages Due British Owners at \$470,000.  
(By Associated Press.)  
NORFOLK, VA., July 13.—Special Commissioner Thomas H. Wilcox to-day filed with Judge Waddell, of the Federal Court here, his report in the Appam case, fixing \$447,000 as the amount of damages due the owners of the British liner by reason of her capture by a German raider and her detention by the German prize crew in a neutral port.

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## PRESIDENT COMES TO AID OF ORIGINAL FOOD BILL

### Objects to Gore's Substitute as an Emasculation of Administra- tion Legislation.

### WRITES LETTER TO MARTIN

### Thinks It Unnecessary to Extend Government Control to Steel, Iron, Cotton and Other Products—Con- siders Prompt Action Imperative.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson to-day came to the support of the administration food control bill as originally submitted to Congress. In response to a request from Senate leaders for assistance in solving the difficulties standing in the way of action there, the President sent to Democratic Leader Martin a personal letter recommending the general purposes of the original bill for government control of foods, feed and fuels only. He wrote that he believed unnecessary the extension of government control as proposed in amendments attached in Congress to steel, iron, copper, cotton, wool, leather and other products.

The substitute bill drawn by Senator Gore was opposed by the President as an emasculation of the administration legislation. He wrote that he deplored the delay on the bill, and considered the prompt final disposition of the legislation imperative.

The President's letter, which was not made public, is understood not to have discussed prohibition in any form. Upon reliable authority, however, it was said that in his conference yesterday with the Senate leaders the President expressed disagreement with the Smoot amendment, adopted by the Senate last week, directing purchase by the government of all stocks of distilled beverages in bond at cost plus 10 per cent.

### PREPARE TO SECURE ACTION ALONG LINES SUGGESTED

Upon receipt of the President's letter, administration leaders prepared to secure action along the lines suggested. Senators Lodge, Smoot and other Republican leaders were called into conference, and the Democratic steering committee for next week was arranged. Food Administrator Hoover conferred with Senator Chamberlain and added his opposition to the Gore substitute as nullifying the government's food control plans.

Further attempts were made by Senator Gore and friends to secure by parliamentary moves immediate consideration of the Gore substitute. Vice-President Marshall ruled that until the pending administration bill is entirely perfected by amendment, the Gore substitute will not be in order.

The Senate spent the whole day debating an amendment designed to prevent members of the Defense Council's advisory commission from selling their own products to the government. Just before adjournment Senator Pommeroy offered a substitute which Senator Chamberlain agreed to accept, merely prohibiting the commissioners from having personal interests.

### WOMEN TO AID IN NEXT LOAN

Secretary McAdoo Announces Committee, Mrs. John Skelton Williams Being Among Members.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary McAdoo to-day announced the committee of women who will conduct a campaign for the new Liberty loan. The committee follows:

Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, Boston; Miss Virginia Furman, New York; Miss Clara Middleton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, of Cleveland; Mrs. John Skelton Williams, Richmond; Mrs. P. J. McGovern, Atlanta; Miss Grace Nixon, Chicago; Mrs. Festus J. Wade, St. Paul; Mrs. Edward Pennington, Minneapolis; Mrs. George W. Fuller, Kansas City; Mrs. E. B. Reppert, Dallas; Mrs. Frank Sanborn, of San Francisco.

### Kennery Nominated.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 13.—William T. Kennery, of Knoxville, was nominated by the President to-day to be United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

### EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS

Via Norfolk and Western Ry.  
Tuesday, July 17th, 2:00 P. M. \$2.00 Round Trip. Telephone Madison 447 for full particulars.

### GOETHALS TAKES FULL CHARGE OF FLEET PROGRAM

### Immediate Construction of Two Government-Owned Plants Contemplated.

### CONTRACTS FOR WORK TO BE LET ON MONDAY

### 1,500,000 Tons of Shipping Now Building for Private Account to Be Commandeered.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Major-General Goethals, manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, took full charge of the government's shipbuilding program to-day and announced sweeping plans for constructing the great merchant fleet with which the United States hopes to defeat the German submarine campaign. The most important steps contemplated are these: